The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1863. NO. 23.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer*, $10,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " 7,00
No. 2½ " " " 6,00
No. 3. *Small* " " 5,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel*, " 14,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* (to run steam or hand.) 18,00
No. 22. *Large* " " 30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than 'pays for itself every year' in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CAN-VASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
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Aug. 12, '63.

MEN WANTED
FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowances same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and formed to compose the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if no now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

J. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER of WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Cobbs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers' *of superior quality.*

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

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Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandize and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.* R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sept 16, 1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

☞ S. I. F. D. E. ☜
STATON ISLAND.
FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Proprietors.

☞ OFFICES, No. 47 NORTH EIGHTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 5 & 7 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Our success in DYEING & CLEANSING GARMENTS of *Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Merino, De Laine, &c., &c.*, and SHAWLS of almost every description, is so well known that we only desire to remind our friends and the public generally, that the season for getting ready their Fall Goods is now at hand!

☞ *Goods received and returned by Express.*

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
August 19, 1863.—3m.

The Globe.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Common People of Great Britain.

We have just finished reading the address of Henry Ward Beecher, delivered at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, giving his impressions of the sentiments of the British public on the rebellion question in this country.—Mr. B. dissects at great length the elements which go to make up the public sentiment of the British empire. Mr. B. found the commercial classes, the aristocracy, and very largely even of what has been heretofore called the anti-slavery sentiment of that country, enlisted in behalf of the rebels and against the Union. The great element which has kept that country from positively interfering in favor of the rebels, has been that the entire mass of the great laboring middle class sympathize thoroughly with the North. The Queen and the royal family, a large number of prominent individuals in Church and State, quite a number of the liberal and progressive journals, favor our side; but, after all, the controlling force which has restrained the governing class is the fear of the great non-voting mass of that empire. We have no doubt, after reading his analysis, that he is right.

"Therefore it is, that when the great under class of England is determined in one direction, they always carry their point; first or last, the upper classes have to give way. Men whose fortunes are made—men whose only thought for the future is to carry the rich freights of the present along into their future—that class are generally against us. Men who have no fortunes—men having very little in the present to care for, who are struggling for better fortunes for themselves and children—that class are on our side.—They are in our favor, but they are a class who have not much voice—have very little expression, and they are, therefore, little heard. Their report is not wafted across, but their influence is felt on the other side of the sea. It seems to me that it is peculiarly fitting that we, who believe in the common people, should find ourselves opposed by the titled and strong, but should find our allies and fast friends in the emergency have been the common people of Great Britain. [Applause.] The result has been that the Government has more and more modified its policy until it now came to that condition in which, I believe, we may in the main feel satisfied, England has determined that ships of war shall not be sent out from her ports to harass our commerce and drive it from the sea. The language of Lord John Russell, in his statement of the policy of the British Government in the future, has met with some few dissentient voices, but it has met with the approbation of the great mass of the British people, and the Government will unquestionably maintain for the future that policy which they now stand upon.

"I hold in my hand a letter from Richard Cobden. [Tremendous applause.] He says: 'You will carry back an intimate acquaintance with a state of feeling in this country among what, for a better name, I call the ruling class. Their sympathy is undoubtedly strongly for the South, with the instinctive satisfaction at the prospect of the disruption of the great Republic. It is natural enough. But do not forget that we have in this case, for the first time in our history, taken sides for a foreign government against its rebellious citizens. [Tremendous applause.] In every other instance whether in the case of the Poles, Italians, Hungarians and Corsicans, South Americans or Greeks, the popular sympathy of this country has always leaped to the side of the insurgents the moment the rebellion has broken out. In the present case our masses have an instinctive satisfaction that their cause is bound up in the prosperity of the States—the United States. It is true that they have not a particle of power in the direct form of a vote, but when millions in this country are led by the religious middle class they can go and prevent the governing class from pursuing a policy hostile to their sympathies.'" [Tremendous applause.

Messrs. Cobden and Beecher are undoubtedly right, and to the common people of our mother land are we indebted for all the kindly sympathies which unite in bands of steel the masses of the two continents.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

BITS.—In a cold day of winter, when horse's bits are full of frost, always warm them thoroughly before placing them in the mouth. Not to do this is very cruel. Touch your tongue or even a wet finger to a very cold piece of iron, and you can appreciate the importance of this hint. It may be a little trouble to do it, but it should be done. The frost may be taken out conveniently by placing the bits in water.

☞ A number of the prisoners recently taken on the Rappahannock, and now in the Old Capital prison at Washington, desire to take the oath of allegiance, and some even offer to enlist in the army.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond Enquirer Attacks The Rebel Government.

SURRENDER AND SURPRISE.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 11.]

The people and army of the Confederate States have been so much complimented upon the prowess and gallantry of their arms, so much flattered upon what has been accomplished that they have lost sight of the fact that more surrenders have been made by their armies than by the armies of any other nation. What nation in three years of war ever lowered their flag eleven times in surrenders.—There has been eleven Confederate surrenders since this war began.

Near Rich Mountain, at Hatteras, at Island No. 10, at Fort Henry, at Fort Donelson, at Roanoke Island, at Fort Philips and Jackson, at Arkansas Post, at Vicksburg, at Port Hudson, and at Cumberland Gap. And then there has not been an instance of punishment in this long list of disasters; but, on the contrary, promotion has, in some instances, followed swift upon the surrender. If the history of this war will show as much gallantry in the fight as that of any other war, it will also exhibit more surrenders than ever befel the arms of any other nation during the same period of time; and we cannot point to any Saragossa, Ginona, Londonderry, of Genoa to offset this long catalogue of unsuccessful sieges.

If our people cannot understand why European nations hesitate to recognize our nationality, perhaps they may find the cause in the fact that the flag we seek to register among the nations of the earth, though often crowned with glorious victory, has, unfortunately, been lowered very often in unmitigated disgrace. And as long as foreign nations see surrenders so complacently made, and promotions often following them, they are uncertain whether some steamer may not bring the news of our unconditional surrender to the terms of our enemy. The nations of Europe accustomed to such defences as the Spaniards made in the Peninsula, or that of the French at Genoa, or that of the English at Londonderry, cannot understand our style of defence.

They remember the disgrace that was heaped upon Dupont for the capitulation of Baylen, and upon Mack for the surrender of Ulm, and they cannot comprehend the wisdom of that military discipline that rewards with promotion those who surrendered, and, in some instances, over men who escaped from and did not participate in the disgrace.

Napoleon never permitted any one of the officers who participated in the capitulation of Baylen to serve under him, and even the Austrians condemned to death Mack for the surrender of Ulm; and yet neither of those surrenders was more disgraceful than many of ours which have not called forth even an official reprimand. We do not mean to intimate that all of these surrenders were equally disgraceful, but we do say that not one of them conferred any honor upon the arms of the Confederate States. At many of them gallant fighting was done; at Vicksburg and Port Hudson; at Donelson and Roanoke Island, there was not wanting instances of great gallantry, put to none of them can we point with the pride of the Spaniard, the French, and the English, at places made glorious by the obstinacy and endurance of the defence.

The surprises of Kellysville, Brandy Station, Williamsport, Bristow Station and now the late disaster on the Rappahannock, show how leniency to the first dereliction of duty may entail continued and repeated disasters, and carelessness inflict lasting disgrace upon the army.

Notwithstanding the gallantry of Northern Virginia, something is wanted to correct and prevent these frequent affairs. It is but a poor consolation to record how gallantly the fight was made after recovering from the surprise. The officers and soldiers of that army always fight well; and, though these frequent surprises may tend to develop the "two o'clock-in-the morning courage," of which Napoleon said he found but few men possessed yet we very much doubt if even that recompenses for the loss of men and material now so much needed by our army.

It has not yet transpired where the brigade of Hoke and Hays were when the enemy pounced upon them; it is not yet stated how they came to be so completely isolated from the main body of the army that they could not be reinforced, though the fight is represented to have lasted "without intermission from two o'clock in the afternoon till dark."

No explanation has been made why reinforcements were not sent to their rescue; nor are we informed how these two small brigades came to be thus exposed, inviting almost their capture or annihilation.

We hope that these are good and sufficient reasons for all these strange circumstances, and that Gen. Lee will upon investigation, be satisfied that his two brigades were lost in one of the ordinary eventualities of war, which no vigilance can prevent, and no activity remedy. Surprises are more injurious to military prestige, more destructive to men and material than defeat in regular battle; and as they are so easily prevented, the officer who suffers himself to be surprised and pounced upon so suddenly by an army that the men "seemed to have risen out of the ground," deserves the severest punishment.

The army of Gen. Bragg has lately suffered greatly from a surprise, by which an important position was gained by the enemy and one which it is feared may neutralize much of the advantage gained by the battle of Chickamauga." We might, by reviewing the history of the war, swell the number of surprises to the equal of that of the surrenders, but it would be useless; men, and officers, and people, and the enemy, and the world knows and understands the injury they inflict, and military discipline in every army has sought to correct such evils by the severest punishment. We must do as the world does; our officers must be held to the same accountability that has always been applied to negligence. We cannot afford to be as lenient as Napoleon was, for our necessities are greater and our cause holier than was that of the Emperor of the French.

It is far more pleasant to commend than to censure, but as this paper has never failed to hold up to public approval the gallantry of officers and men, we must also expose to public reprobation every instance of dereliction of duty, negligence, or cowardice. We hope there has been neither in this late disaster, but appearances are sadly discouraging.

The Late Fight on the Rappahannock.

On yesterday several officers and privates, wounded in the disastrous fight near Kelly's Ford on Saturday, reached the city, having been preceded on Monday by about 150 wounded in the same fight. They corroborate the general report of the affair, namely:—That the two brigades to which they were attached, Hoke's and Hays'—the former numbering 1,150 effective men, and the latter 975, and the whole commanded by Brigadier General Hays—were on picket duty on the north side of the Rappahannock, not far from the ford, when, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, they were apprised of the approach of an overwhelming Yankee force.

They, however, bravely determined to stand their ground, and they performed their duty nobly. One of the most desperate fights of the war ensued. The enemy had fearful odds against them, his force being estimated at 12,000 infantry and artillery. Many of our men fought after being wounded, and both the infantry and artillery behaved splendidly; but the Yankees were too many for them. About 1,100 were taken prisoners, 300 were killed or wounded, and the rest, over 600, escaped in confusion. Among the escaped was Gen. Hays. The Yankee loss is estimated at 600 killed and wounded.

THE LITTLE OUTCAST.

"Mayn't I stay, ma'am? I'll do anything you give me—cut wood, go after water, and do all your errands."

The troubled eyes of the speaker were filled with tears. It was a lad that stood at the outer door, pleading with a kindly-looking woman, who still seemed inclined to doubt the reality of his kind intentions.

The cottage sat by itself on a bleak moor, or what in Scotland would have been called such. The time was near the latter end of September, and a fierce wind rattled the boughs of the only two naked trees near the house, and fled with a shivering sound into the narrow door-way, as if seeking for warmth at the blazing fire within.

Now and then a snow-flake touched with its soft chill the cheek or the listener, or whitened the angry redness of the poor boy's benumbed hands.

The woman was evidently both terrified and perplexed at the boy's request, and the peculiar look stamped upon his features would have suggested to any mind an idea of depravity far beyond his years.

But her woman's heart could not resist the sorrow in those large, but by no means handsome, gray eyes.

"Come in, at any rate, till the good man comes home; there, sit down by the fire; you look perishing with cold"—and she drew a rude chair up to the warmest corner, then, suspiciously glancing at the child from the corners of her eyes, she continued setting the table for supper.

Presently came the tramp of heavy shoes; the door was swung open with a quick jerk, and the "good man" presented himself wearied with labor.

A look of intelligence passed between his wife and himself—he, too, scanned the boy's face with an expression not evidencing satisfaction, but, nevertheless, made him come to the table, and then enjoyed the zest with which he despatched his supper.

Day after day passed, and yet the boy begged to be kept "only till to-morrow;" so the good couple, after due consideration, concluded that as long as he was docile, and worked so heartily, they would retain him

One day, in the middle of winter, a pedlar, long accustomed to trade at the cottage, made his appearance, and disposed of his goods readily, as he had been waited for.

"You have a boy out there splitting wood, I see," he said, pointing to the yard.

"Yes; do you know him?"

"I have seen him," replied the pedlar, evasively.

"And where—who is he? what is he?"

"A jail-bird!" and the pedlar swung his pack over his shoulder; "that boy, young as he looks, I saw in court myself, and heard his sentence—'ten months;' he's a hard one—you'd do well to look keerfully after him."

Oh! there was something so horrible in the word jail—the poor woman trembled as she laid away her purchases, nor could she be easy till she called the boy in, and assured him that she knew that dark part of his history.

Ashamed, distressed, the child hung down his head; his cheeks seemed bursting with his hot blood; his lips quivered, and anguish was painted as vividly upon his forehead as if the word were branded into his flesh.

"Well," he muttered, his whole frame relaxing as if a burden of guilt or joy had suddenly rolled off, "I may as well go to ruin at once—there's no use in my trying to do better—everybody hates and despises me—nobody cares about me. I may as well go to ruin at once."

"Tell me," said the woman, who stood off far enough for flight, if that should be necessary—"how came you to go so young to that dreadful place? Where was your mother? where?"

"Oh!" exclaimed the boy, with a burst of grief that was terrible to behold, "oh! I haint no mother—oh! haint had no mother ever since I was a baby. If I'd only had a mother," he continued, his anguish growing vehement, and the tears gushing out from his strange-looking gray eyes, "I wouldn't 'a been bound out, and kicked and cuffed, and laid on to with whips. I wouldn't 'a been saucy, and got knocked down, and then run away, and stole because I was hungry. Oh! I haint got no mother—I haint got no mother—I haven't had no mother since I was a baby."

The strength was all gone from the poor boy, and he sank on his knees sobbing great choking sobs, and rubbing the hot tears away with his poor knuckles. And did that woman stand there unmoved? Did she coldly bid him pack up and be off—the jail-bird?

No, no; she had been a mother, and, though all her children slept under the cold sod in the churchyard, she was a mother still.

She went up to that poor boy, not to hasten him away, but to lay her fingers kindly, softly on his head—to tell him to look up, and from henceforth find in her a mother. Yes, she even put her arm about the neck of that forsaken, deserted child—she poured from her mother's heart, sweet womanly words, words of counsel and tenderness.

Oh! how sweet was her sleep that night—how soft her pillow. She had linked a poor, suffering heart to hers by the most silken, the strongest bands of love; she had plucked some thorns from the path of a little sinning, but striving mortal. None but the angels could witness her holy joy, and not envy.

Did the boy leave her?

Never—he is with her still; a vigorous, manly, promising youth. The low character of his countenance has given place to an open, pleasing expression, with depth enough to make it an interesting study. His foster-father is dead, his good foster-mother aged and sickly, but she knows no want. The once poor outcast is her only dependence, and nobly does he repay the trust.

"He that saveth a soul from death, hideth a multitude of sins."

The Cotton Prospects for 1864.

The English journals continue to discuss the cotton prospects for 1864. The latest and fullest paper on the subject appears in the Manchester *Examiner*, in which the writer, after an exhaustive review of the facts in the case, presents the following results: First, that the production of cotton in other countries than the Southern States of America, is steadily increasing, the imports of 1864 exceeding probably those of 1862 by one million of bales, thus lessening exclusive dependence upon one source of supply; secondly, that the three countries which have shown the most eager desire to contribute to this result—Egypt Turkey and Italy—possess advantages in climate, soil and facility of access to the English market, which enables them to compete successfully with the Southern States of America, not only in quality, but also in cost of production. The writer is confident that in a few years the coast of the Mediterranean will furnish an annual supply of two millions of bales. Of India he does not take so hopeful a view. So long as high prices prevail she may furnish a considerable quantity of cotton; but when this stimulus is withdrawn, and the day of competition returns—as return it will—then, it is thought, will she descend to her former subordinate position in the cotton markets of the world. The result (he says) will be owing to the inferiority of her staple, the imperfection of her agriculture, the ignorance of her ryots the frauds of her middlemen, and the indifference of her rulers.

DIPHTHERIA.—We have received a recipe for the cure of diphtheria, from a physician who says that of 1,000 cases in which it has been used not a single patient has been lost. The treatment consists in thoroughly swabbing the back of the mouth and throat with a wash made thus:—Table salt, 2 drs. black pepper, golden seal, nitrate of potash, alum, 1 drachm each. Mix and pulverize, put into a tea-cup which half fill up with good vinegar. Use every half hour, one, two and four hours, as recovery progresses. The patient may swallow a little each time. Apply 1 oz. each of spirits turpentine, sweet oil, and aqua ammonia mixed, every four hours to the whole of the throat, and to the breast bone, keeping flannel to the part.

☞ *The War in Japan.*—The Times of India states that the Japanese city of Kagosima, nearly destroyed by a bombardment of the British squadron, was of vast extent. It was protected along its entire front by some twelve batteries excellently mounted. After the bombardment the city was one mass of ruins. This has probably taught them a lesson which they will remember for some time.

☞ The Dentists of Germany, in solemn conclave assembled, have come to the conclusion that sugar and tobacco are not injurious to the teeth.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHENEY, Editor.

To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

[From the Pennsylvania School Journal.]

The Teacher as a Talker.

1. He should be an easy one. Of all men he most needs fluency of speech. A few disagreeable twitchings of face and sawings of hands have nearly destroyed my interest in the utterance of one of the best thinkers I have ever known. Much more difficult is it, then, for the young mind to maintain an interest in the talking of the teacher who has to labor to work even the most common-place thoughts into words! What sorer infliction anywhere than a hard speaker? Is not the wonder that the young pupils stand as well as they do, *belaboring* with words?

The most prudent teacher must talk much, and physically to talk easily, is of no slight importance.

2. The teacher should be a *ready* speaker; a minute man in the use of verbal expletives—not merely, or principally in the enunciation of theories in the great assemblies where pedagogues congregate, but before his daily classes. His mind and tongue should be set like the most delicate hair-trigger; he should be able to bring down mental birds as they flit by, "on the wing."

3. A forcible talker the teacher should surely be, and to be such he must be *clear*. This is the most important quality in any speaker's style, how doubly needful in that of him who deals with young undisciplined minds! And to speak clearly we must think clearly. A wonderful reflex influence speaking and thinking have upon each other. Clear streams do not flow in muddy channels; and if you and I cannot use language to make a pupil 'see' some point, should we not inquire if the root of the matter is really in us? Why do our public men say they "can't talk to children?" Not because their great ideas cannot be compressed enough to enter juvenile minds, but because such minds will be interested in nothing but good and clear sense.

A clear, forcible style must also be *terse*. Every word in a sentence is either a burden or a support. And, like a chaste pillar for beauty or strength, every proposition should bear no needless weight. "Who is this that darkeneth counsel with words without knowledge?" I suppose the truth must be told, the answer must be given—the careless teacher. When I hear a speaker make a most excellent point, and then, instead of stopping, continue to qualify the first or make another, until both are spoiled, I think of a painter, who, wanting just to touch some lineament of an already finished picture, finishes it, indeed, as I could—by dropping his brush upon its face. How much harder it is to know *when* to stop talking than how to begin! But the forcible, successful teacher must be earnest. Hear the best authority on this subject: Clearness, force, earnestness, are the qualities which produce conviction in minds of any age. If a teacher stops to take one grape, when attempting to illustrate some thought, be assured, meanwhile, his pupils will take two. A teacher's soul must be in the work, or it will not breathe forth in his words. Ah! we love the calm self-possession of the good disciplinarian, but never would we have it purchased at the price of that enthusiasm which fires up its possessor, even before his little audience.

4. An eloquent talker; and that is what he must be, if successful. Yes, let the law sprig laugh, and the young divine sneer at the thought of eloquent tones issuing from the schoolmaster's desk. The man who can stand daily before the piercing eyes and plastic minds of children, and feel not interest enough in the truth he is presenting, or in the welfare of his immortal charge, to rouse in his breast some eloquent fire, has no soul for eloquence.

5. A discreet talker—not a long, random declaimer. Truth, pertinent truth and fact, will form the basis of all eloquence—its limits will be utility. No man more than the teacher needs to know just when to speak, what to say, how to say it, or (hardest of all) when to stop. Judgment, judgment is the great thing in every business of life. I would give more for some generals who have handled one regiment, in one battle, than for some others who have spent two score years in military life. Far are we from despising all proper and needful aids to any profession. We feel too sensibly the need of them in our own; but yet, we do not believe that unless nature has *instituted* certain faculties in a man, and given him certain normal principles, all exotics planted by Institutes and watered by Normal Schools will bear little fruit.

I have little *patience* with those who speak of that quality as the only one the teacher need possess. A *wooden* man is patient, or at least insensible. But the teacher, without tremendous energy behind his patience, is a poor affair. Upon how many and various things the teacher must decide! and the decision, too, must be instant. When should come the gentle reproof when the kind words of encouragement, when the stinging sarcasm, when the storm command?

And do not suppose we think the teacher should be continually lecturing his pupils, either on morals or class studies. O, the *power of silence*, the force of a motion or a look!—the pressure of a quiet, self-reliant reserve force upon a school. We envy, at least we would emulate, the power of the man who is so completely master of himself that the worst school can draw from him no word of irritation, whose true dignity and self-respect a legion of bad boys could not disturb. Such a one may strike if occasion requires, but will never scold.

Fellow-teachers, if you forget all my words, remember those of teachers inspired.

"He that ruleth his own spirit is mightier than he that ruleth a city." Such a one will rule others. "Words, fitly spoken, are like apples of gold in pictures of silver." If there be any place where such "pictures" should be hung, it is in the school room, and the teacher is to hang them there. "For every idle word that men speak, they shall be called to give an account thereof in the day of judgment." How great the responsibility, then, of him whose every word is echoed in scores of young hearts.—*Pupil Teacher.*

Fall and early-Winter care of Sheep.

Probably no part of farm stock pays so liberally and promptly for care and attention as do sheep. The difference of one pound of wool per head, at shearing time, would be regarded as an item of no small importance in figuring up the value of a year's clip from a large flock; yet there is often a much larger difference than this in the income of flocks, resulting from the manner of feeding, housing and tending.—Sheep may have good pasturage in summer, and good attention after the winter season has fairly set in, and yet suffer for want of proper care during the cold storms of fall and early winter, and from an insufficiency of food "between hay and grass." The following remarks which we extract from the *Michigan Farmer*, are timely, and to the point.

There is no season of the year when sheep are more liable to lose nearly all they have gained, than during the fall and early winter; and if they do, there is an end to the hope of a crop of wool. For the want of food has the effect of stopping the growth of the wool, and the moment the growth is stopped, the end of the fibre is completed, a change takes place, it becomes dead, in a manner analagous to the stem of ripe fruit, and a renewal of good feed after these months, and after the growth of the wool has been once stopped, only prepares the skin to send forth a new growth that pushes off the old fleece, and causes it to be lost before shearing time. The cases are not unfrequent, when we have been told by the owners of flocks of sheep, which were shown in a very tattered condition in the spring, that they did not know what had got into their sheep, they "had fed them grain ever since February, or perhaps since New Year's;" it could not be poor feed that had caused the loss of the fleece. But in fact, the harm was done perhaps before New Year's. The sheep had been allowed to lose their condition in November and December, the growth of the fleece had been arrested, and the interior works of the skin that produced the pile of wool had been stopped for want of supplies. When the works were again set in motion by sufficient supply of food, they produced a new crop, which did not connect with the old one. Nothing is more evident from this than that the economy of the wool-grower consists in keeping his sheep well fed during the early part of winter, and also well protected from storms, for it is plain from the fact that wool begins to grow even on poorly kept sheep, as soon as the temperature of spring permits the animal economy to divert some of the supplies from being consumed in keeping up the more vital organization, to the increase of the fleece, that heat has as much to do with the growth of wool as with the growth of plants. Hence we say give the sheep protection at an early date in the beginning of winter, if you desire to keep the fleece in full growth during the cold season.

☞ Cotton appears to be coming in rapidly from the Southwest, and a sensible decline in the price is the consequence. It must soon affect manufactured goods so as to bring down the price.

☞ Subscribe for the *Globe.*

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 2, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"*I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and* UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE NEWS.

The news this week is interesting and important. Mead and Grant are grasping the throat of the rebellion. Indeed in every direction our brave armies are fighting with a will. We cannot see how it is possible for the Confederacy to hold out much longer.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

The Philadelphia *North American* gives some excellent advice to those who wish to invest money. It is well for all who are in funds to heed the counsel:—"Though money has been temporarily scarce, capital continues abundant; and the recent tumble in the stock market has brought capitalists to a realizing sense of the unreliable character of many of the securities dealt in. It is greatly to the credit of the Government that its loans, of all the securities daily dealt in on the market, have maintained their integrity of price better than almost anything else. Its Five-twenty year six per cent. loan, the interest on which is promptly paid in Gold, has been subscribed to, all through the pressure in the money market, at an average of more than two millions per day. And what is not the least gratifying fact in connection with the daily large subscriptions to this popular loan, scarcely any of it is returned to the market for sale. It is taken for investment, and is held with unfaltering confidence in its reliability. And why should it not be? It is seen that the Government now, after two years of the most gigantic war that the world has ever known, experiences no difficulty in commanding the necessary means to prosecute it, or in paying regularly the interest in gold, as it falls due. If this can be done while the war is being waged, who can anticipate any difficulty in readily accomplishing it when the war shall be ended? What better investment then, for capital, than the "Five Twenty" Government loan?—But if any doubt, let him refer to the statistics furnished by the census tables of the various nations of the world. The facts which they present will prove the most satisfactory mode of dispelling the numberless gloomy apprehensions which are being continually conjured up by those who are disposed to exaggerate the extent of the calamity occasioned by our rebellion.—A reference to the state of most of the prosperous nations of the old world clearly disproves such a position, and shows that the highest conditions of national advancement have not been materially affected by the extended wars in which those nations have been immemorially engaged, and that a heavy national indebtedness has not proved an unmitigated evil.

"For instance, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands will undoubtedly be conceded to represent the highest prosperity that has been attained by any of the European nations. And yet no nations have been called upon to endure fiercer or more prolonged wars, domestic and foreign, than they. The effect has been, unquestionably, to incur an enormous national indebtedness; but neither their wars nor their indebtedness have had the effect to destroy their elasticity, nor to check the progress of their general prosperity. The result would have been different, probably, if these nations had been falling into decay, instead of being, as they really were, in a state of development; and in this respect their case resembles our own, with enormous advantages in our favor. These nations, while undergoing the trials of war, were oppressed by the evils of an immense exodus of their people, caused by the density of their population, the impossibility to provide occupation for them, the low price of labor, and the scarcity of territory. Compared with our own country, they possessed slight room for future development; they were settled in every part, and no vast territory lay invitingly open to encourage enterprise and settlement. Their great problem has ever been what to do with their surplus population, which, in its turn, has sought new fields for adventure and self-support in countries like our own, where an illimitable territory waits to be developed, and where incalculable resources invite industry and energy. The encouragement to be derived from these facts and comparisons of circumstances is very great, and to the mind of any dispassionate reasoner is conclusive that the course of this great country is onward and upward, and that its credit will live unimpaired to the end."

The Penn'a. Legislature.—The Legislature will meet first Tuesday in January. There may be some difficulty organizing the Senate, as Mr. White, Union Senator elect in the Indiana district, is a prisoner at Richmond, and it is not likely that he will be permitted to return home. Without his vote parties will stand a tie in the Senate. In the House the Union majority will be four, and an organization will be effected without any trouble. Our townsman A. W. Benedict, Esq., appears to be the most prominent candidate for Chief Clerk, he having served in that position some five or six years ago. We hope he may be successful, as he is deserving, and will fill the position as ably as it can be by any other gentleman.

AN advertisement in the Richmond press calls on the public to send all dead animals to the depots of the rebel Government, offering good prices.—A singular editorial in the Richmond *Examiner* makes the same appeal.—Whether the animals are wanted for their hides, or for food, or both, is a question suggested by this article and the treatment of our prisoners in Richmond.

IN reply to the inquiry of the Sanitary Commission, as to whether relief agents might not obtain permission to go to Richmond, and administer to our sick in the hospitals, Brigadier General Meredith, Commissioner for exchanges at Fortress Monroe, replies that the rebels will allow no one to go to Richmond; that he has already made several applications to that effect, which have been positively refused.

TWENTY-TWO notorious "copperheads" have been arrested near Jacksonville, Illinois, for attempting to throw a train of cars off the track on the Jacksonville and Manchester railroad, with a view of rescuing deserters under charge of a proper officer. The train was only saved from destruction by the vigilance of the engineer, who saw the rails had been torn up in time to check its progress with but little damage.

Gen. *John Morgan* and five other rebel prisoners escaped from the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, on Friday night last, by cutting out through the walls.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

The following is a letter addressed by the Solicitor of the War Department to a gentleman in this city, in reply to some inquiries for information as to the causes of the cessation in the exchange of prisoners:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 30, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 17th has been received, in which you inquire whether any documents are now accessible, or will be likely soon to be published by our Government, relating to the exchange of prisoners of war; and you justly remark that the subject excites a deep interest in consequence of the sufferings of our men in Richmond.

The correspondence published in the Richmond papers does not, it is thought, present the matter in its true light. In a few days the entire correspondence will be made public here by authority.

There are several serious difficulties in the way of continuing an exchange of prisoners:

One is the bad faith of the enemy in putting into active service many thousands of paroled prisoners, captured at Vicksburg and elsewhere, without releasing any of our soldiers held by them. But another difficulty of still graver importance is the peremptory refusal by the enemy to exchange colored soldiers and their white officers upon any terms whatever. It is well known that they have threatened to sell colored captured soldiers into slavery, and to hang their white officers.

The Government demands that all officers and soldiers should be fairly exchanged, otherwise no more prisoners of war will be given up. The faith of the Government is pledged to these officers and troops that they shall be protected, *and it cannot*, and will not, abandon to the savage cruelty of slave-masters a single officer or soldier who has been called to defend the flag of his country and thus exposed to the hazards of war.

It has been suggested that exchanges might go on until all except the colored troops and their white officers have been given up. But, if this were allowed, the rebels would not only be relieved of the burden of maintaining our troops, but they would get back their own men, retaining their power over the very persons whom we are solemnly bound to rescue, and upon whom they could then, without fear of retaliation, carry into execution the inhuman cruelties they have so basely threatened.

The President has ordered that the stern law of retaliation shall without hesitation be enforced, to avenge the death of the first Union soldier, of whatever color, whom the enemy shall in cold blood destroy, or sell into slavery. All other questions between us may be postponed for future settlement, but the fair exchange of colored soldiers and of their white officers will be insisted on by the Government before another rebel soldier or officer will be exchanged.

The sufferings of our men in Richmond are the subject of deep regret and sympathy here, and there has been no want of effort to afford all possible relief. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM WHITING.

DEBTS OF HONOR.—It is stated of Charles James Fox, that when a tradesman called upon him with a bill, and found money before him, he congratulated himself that he should be paid, but was told by the gambling statesman that the whole was bespoken by debts of honor. "Then," said the tradesman, throwing his securities into the fire, "I,ll make mine a debt of honor." "I thank you for your confidence," was Fox's reply, "and here is your money."

More Starved Union Prisoners--Horrible Picture.

[From the Philada. Press, Nov. 24.]

On the 18th inst., 360 more of the starved Union prisoners reached Annapolis, Md. On the 19th nine of them died; on the 20th four more died; on the the 21st four more departed this life; on the 22d three more died, and yesterday morning, when our informant left, seven more were in the dead-house. The returned prisoners all agree as to the horrors of the Libby Prison and Belle Island. They say that the articles sent to them from the North are, as far as they know, delivered, but soon they are all stolen from them. Some of the poor fellows are so far gone, that even a spoonful of oyster soup will not remain on their stomachs. One man, belonging to Kentucky, weighed, when in health, 170 pounds; he now weighs only 60 pounds, and is alive. His legs are nothing but skin and bones, and, to use the language of our informant, they look more like crutches than anything else. It was thought that none of the 360 would ever fully recover. On last Saturday week there were 6,300 of starving men, from almost every State in the Union, on Belle Island, in an enclosure containing not more than three acres, or in other words, there are about 2,000 men to the acre. Many of them are half nude, with no covering to shield them from the cold, wind, mists, or rain. If they find room to lie down, it must be in the mud. Most of the water they get to drink is obtained from small holes which they dig with their hands in the mud. The water settles in these holes, and though it is not fit for a dog to drink, yet these martys to their country, swallow it at times greedily. The prisoners are put on half rations, being a bucket of soup every three days, made of old beans with the hulls *on; the meat being full of worms.*—Besides this horrible treatment, there is much brutality visited upon them. Even at the Libby prison, a soldier fainted from starvation, and falling against a window his arm passed thro'. A brutal sentinel shot the arm, and the already attenuated limb was amputated by a person calling himself a surgeon. Of the prisoners who arrived on the 18th there is one who once was a fine specimen of humanity, who had done many good and charitable deeds. He was well educated, intelligent, and influential. Now he is a moving corpse, his eyes far gone in the sockets, the balls entirely dead, yet he retains his senses. Other poor fellows are crazy; and those who have slightly recovered their appetite are ravenous; their wild ravings are so appalling as to make the stoutest heart to shudder.—But it is useless to enlarge upon the picture. The hard-hearted, brutal perpetrators of this unparalleled cruelty may tremble when they think that God is just. They say that the Yankees made a such a fuss about the condition of the 180 men exchanged in October, that the above 360 were the best they could select from the number on Belle Island.

THE VOICE OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS.—If anybody has any doubt as to the fact that our gallant Union prisoners of war, at Richmond, are starving to death, that doubter should go to the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, and have a talk with Sergeant Wm. H Collott, who is one of the 180 prisoners released on the 28th of last month. He says that he was Sergeant of Co. A, Captain C. H. Hatch, 13th N. Y. volunteers. On July 5th, 1863, a squad of men, with one captain and two sergeants, were on their way to Washington, all being armed and fully equipped. Our business was to bring away five prisoners in the prison at Georgetown, they belonging to our regiment. We were captured ourselves by a gang of about thirty thieves who took us by surprise, and we found it useless to defend ourselves; they were entirely too many for us. We surrendered. The thieves shot our captain and sergeants down in cold blood, after we had surrendered. They at once took us into the bushes as quickly as possible, and robbed us of everything we had. I had one hundred and fifty dollars which they took. They also got my gold watch that had been presented to me, by a cousin, who had returned from California about five months before I enlisted.—They also took my boots, and left me barefooted, and then marched us all to the Blue Ridge, a distance of 21 miles. They took us into their den, and made the arrangements to send us to Culpeper, under an escort. We marched 75 miles further, barefooted as we were, and footsore. All they gave to us to eat during this period was a biscuit and above a quart of milk. From Culpeper we were taken to Belle Island, where we found starvation on a most gigantic scale; there was plenty of it all around. If a dog should happen to get into camp it was all up with him. The prisoners were so hungry that they would not even take time to cook the meat. They were ravenous for it, in its raw state. I was so hungry when I arrived there that I would liked to have had a piece of the meat myself. The Lord will certainly punish the rebels for what they are doing; he certainly will never let them overthrow the government by the starvation of thousands of our men. I was released on October 28, 1863, and arrived at Annapolis, Md., on the next day. There were, all told, 180 men released, of whom 62 had died when I left Annapolis to come North. Poor fellows! many of them have mothers weeping for them; many a kind parent will say, my son died from starvation at the hands of rebels, murderers and thieves. If the people of the North could only look at the poor Union prisoners on Belle Isle, crawling about on their hands and knees, groaning, and calling in vain for something to eat, then you would see, not only the horrors of the rebellion, but the inhumanity of the rebels.

☞ A fine young lady, of eighteen, named Shepherd, has obtained a verdict of seven hundred and fifty dollars damages against a wealthy young farmer, named Potter, for breach of promise of marriage, at Rochester, N. Y. The young lady did not wish to bring the suit, owing to the unpleasant notoriety it would create, but her guardians determined that her false-hearted lover should suffer for his meanness.

Read our now advertisements.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY!!!

GEN. GRANT'S GREAT SUCCESS

The Route of Bragg's Army Complete.

FULLY SIXTY PIECES OF ARTILLERY CAPTURED.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

We are completely victorious. The enemy is totally routed and driven from every position. Our loss is very small and the enemy's is heavy in prisoners. Finding Gen. Hooker so successful in his movements against Lookout Mountain, the enemy evacuated that position during the night.

Gen. Hooker took possession early this morning. The enemy moved south and got on Missionary Ridge on the battle field somewhere near Chickamauga. He is expected to intercept the flying foe. Gen. Hooker is said to have captured 2,500 prisoners in his magnificent assault of Lookout Mountain.

Gen. Sherman being all prepared to begin an assault at 8 A. M to-day, upon the strong position of the enemy at the north end of Missionary Ridge. He had the day before taken a hill near the position of the enemy, but commanded by their artillery. He had to descend into a valley, and he then made another ascent to the position held by the enemy. Two unsuccessful assaults were made by Gen. Sherman, but, with the co-operation of the centre, he ultimately gained the position, and completed the great victory.

The brigade of Gen. Carse, with a portion of Gen. Lightpew's brigade, composed the storming party in the first assault. They were repulsed with quite a heavy loss, after an attack persisted in for an hour; but, being reinforced, they were enabled to hold a part of the hills. In this attack Gen. Carse was wounded quite severely in the thigh. The thirty-seventh Ohio, and sixth Iowa, and one hundred and third Illinois regiments, were in the attack. A second assault was made at 1½ o'clock, in which Mathias', Loomis' and Raul's brigades were engaged. The force reached within twenty yd's of the summit of the hill and the works of the enemy, when they were flanked, and broke, retiring to their reserves.

In this assault Gen. Mathias was wounded and Col. Putnam, of the ninety-third Ohio, killed. Their persistent efforts compelled the enemy to mass heavily on his right in order to hold the position of so much importance to him. About three o'clock General Grant started two columns against the weakened centre, and in an hour's desperate fighting, succeeded in breaking the centre, and gaining possession of the ridge in which the enemy was posted, the main force was driven northward towards Gen. Sherman, who opened on them, and they were forced to break, and seek safety in disordered flight down the western slope of the Ridge, and across the western slope of the Chickamauga. We have taken not less than 5,000 prisoners, and perhaps 10,000. Gen. Hooker will probably intercept the flying enemy in the vicinity of Rossville, and the region east of it.

There are reports that we have taken a whole corps.

Among the casualties are Lieut. Col. Espy, of the sixty-eighth Indiana regiment; Major M'Cawley, of the tenth Iowa; Col. Omars, of the nineteenth Illinois; Lieut. Col. Stuart, of the nineteenth Illinois; Major Walker, of the tenth Missouri; Major Welsh, of the fifty-sixth Illinois; Major Innis, of the sixth Iowa, wounded; Major Irwin of the sixth Iowa, killed.

Full reports of the killed and wounded cannot be obtained, as most of the killed were in Gen. Sherman's corps, and remained at dark in the hands of the enemy. The list will be telegraphed to-morrow. The prisoners say that Bragg was on the Ridge just before they were taken.

The successful storming parties consisted of Wood's and Baird's divisions on the left centre and Johnston's and Sheridan's on the right centre. Some of our wounded were left in the hands of the enemy after General Sherman's unsuccessful assault but were ultimately recovered.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25—10 P. M.—The captured artillery is reported at about forty pieces. General Hooker captured five boxes of new muskets on Lookout Mountain.

We are in entire possession of the field. We have control over the railway and river to Bridgeport. Two boats came through this morning. Our loss will not amount to more than 300 killed and 250 wounded in the three days' operations. The success has been most brilliant.

The enemy is reported to be bivouacking two miles beyond Missionary Ridge. Col. Phelps, of the thirty-eighth Ohio, and Major Glass, of the thirty-second Indiana, are killed. Gen. John E. Smith is reported wounded. Col. Avery, of the one hundred and second New York, lost a leg, and Major Elliott, the same, as dead.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

The following has been received at headquarters:

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25—7. 15 P. M.

To Major General Halleck:

General in-Chief, Washington:

Although the battle lasted from early dawn to dark this evening, I believe I am not premature in announcing a complete victory over Bragg. *Lookout Mountain Top*, all the rifle pits in Chattanooga Valley, and *Missionary Ridge entire*, have been carried, and are now held by us.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Major General.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 26.—General Bragg's retreat from his position of last night is represented as a perfect rout.

Gen. Sheridan reached Chickamauga Station at 4 o'clock this morning. He captured five hundred prisoners, four guns, and a number of pontoons.

The enemy attempted to burn the bridge behind him and partially succeded. The enemy also burned the depot and stores at Chickamauga. General Sherman crossed the Chickamauga this forenoon. Gen. Hooker was reported at Ringgold at 5 o'clock this evening.

The desertions and captures from the rebel army are rapidly thinning it.

The number of cannon captured thus far is reported at fifty two, including the celebrated Loomis Battery, which was lost by us at Chickamauga.

General Sherman's loss is much less than was estimated, and will probably not exceed five hundred.

Nearly 6,000 prisoners have been reported as captured.

The son of Gen. Breckinridge, and Major Wilson, his chief of staff, were brought in among the prisoners. Gen. Breckinridge himself narrowly escaped.

A strong column is in pursuit of the enemy, and it is not impossible that another disastrous defeat will be forced on him.

Official Despatch from General Grant.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The following despatch has been received at the headquarters of the army:

"CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 27, 1 o'clock, A. M.—*Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief*: I am just in from the front. The rout of the enemy is most complete. Abandoned wagons, caissons, and occasional pieces of artillery are everywhere to be found.

I think Bragg's loss will fully reach sixty pieces of artillery.

A large number of prisoners have fallen into our hands.

The pursuit will continue to Red Clay, in the morning, for which place I shall start in a few hours.

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen."

[Red Clay, the point to which General Grant was to advance this morning, is in the Northern part of Whitefield county, Georgia, near the Tennessee State line, and on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, fifteen miles north of Dalton.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1863.

This glorious army is already again on the march in pursuit of the flying and panic-stricken enemy, though we are hardly yet in the first gray of dawn.

Yesterday's work was even more complete than that of the day before. Everywhere our admirable troops went ahead, often at the double quick.

They captured bodies of the enemy in hundreds, if not in thousands.

The aggregate number of prisoners we captured yesterday, it is believed, is much greater than our captures of men on the day before.

The enemy's army is certainly destroyed.

Wherever we reach portions of it in arms they instantly throw down their arms and scatter like frightened sheep leaving all their stragglers, comprising a large number who are discontented with the rebel service, and their wounded in our hands.

They also in the same manner abandoned artillery, ammunition and transportation wagons, caissons, knapsacks, and everything that can possibly impede their flight.

In this way the artillery which fell into our hands yesterday swell the total number of pieces taken up to sixty before our troops stopped to rest for the night. Their progress was everywhere lighted by large fires of their stores of all descriptions, to which they applied the torch to prevent them from falling into our hands.

They also burned all the bridges they had time to fire, before we were upon them, in the hope of thus delaying the impetuosity of the pursuit. What is left of Bragg's boasted army is now but a panic-stricken mob, fleeing like a herd of buffaloes and apparently incapable of making any further resistance.

From Chattonooga.

Cincinnati, Nov. 30.—The special despatchs from Chattanooga are confined to lists of the casualties in the three days operations. Our losses are stated officially not to exceed 3,200.

Later From New Orleans.

Large Fire at Charleston on the 8th.—Great Destruction of Life at Fort Sumpter.—Capture of Valuable Prizes.—News from Bank's Expedition.—Capture of Corpus Christi.—The Texans Exhibiting Strong Evidences of Unionism.—Arms and Equipments Sent Thither.—Capture of the Rebel Steamer Dashing Wave.—$70,000 in Gold, Clothing, Medicine, &c., on Board of Her.—Affairs on the Mississippi River.—Capture of a Texas Regiment.

New York, Nov. 28.

The steamer George Washington, from New Orleans on the 21st, arrived at this port this morning. Among her passengers are General Shadsworth and Captain Dunham, bearer of dispatches and others.

The New Orleans *Era* publishes a dispatch from a Mobile paper of the 8th inst., which says Charleston has been burning for 63 hours, and Gillmore's shells are constantly making it worse.

Nearly all the men in Sumter have been killed by the falling of the remaining wall under which they had taken refuge.

The burning of Charleston on the 8th inst., noticed in the above dispatch is certainly incorrect. If such had been the case, we would have had the news two weeks ago. We have news from Charleston up to the 24th inst., and nothing relating to the above has been received.—*Ed. Telegraph.*]

The *Era* states that St. Luke's church, on Hercules street, New Orleans, had been burnt by incendiaries, because it was used as a negro school.

The steamer Bermuda arrived at New Orleans on the 18th inst., with six pirates on board.—They were taken from a schooner which had been captured a few hours previously. Another schooner captured by a portion of the same gang was run ashore and burned.

The prize schooners Aneta and Matamoras, laden with cotton, arrived at New Orleans. The steamer Tecumseh, with a cargo of cotton, was burned at West Baton Rouge, on the 15th inst. No lives lost.

The British brig Valant, with a general cargo, arrived at New Orleans on the 19th, a prize to the United States gunboat Virginia.

Gen. Kirby Smith has directed the withdrawal of the rebel troops from Alexandria, Louisiana.

Col. Allen is reported to have been elected as the rebel Governor of Louisiana.

The news from Gen. Banks, in Texas, continues good. He has captured Corpus Christi and several smaller places. The Texans are exhibiting strong evidences of Unionism, wherever our army marches, so much so that arms and equipments, particularly for cavalry service, are being sent to them from New Orleans.

The steamer White Cloud arrived at New Orleans, on the night of the 20th, bringing 3,000 bbls of flour.

The steamer Sunny Side, for the Ohio river, with 1,000 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire. She had a number of passengers on board, and several ladies were burned to death or drowned.

The British brig Dashing Wave arrived at New Orleans on the 20th, being a prize to the gunboat New London. She was captured while going into the Rio Grande, and has a cargo of clothing, medicines, together with a specie list of $70,000 in Gold.

Reports from the Mississippi river state that a rebel force ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 are trying to concentrate at some point not far above Port Hudson, in order to impede navigation.

On the 18th the steamboat Emerald was attacked by a section of this force having four pieces of artillery. They fired several shots, one of which went through the pilot house.

The Emerald was also struck by a shell in her boiler deck, but as a heavy fog prevailed, she succeeded in making her escape without injury or loss of life.

It is reported, and apparently authentic, that a strong rebel force is gathering at Clinton, La., and another at Woodville, Miss. The rebels are very active all along the river from Baton Rogue to the Mississippi State line and all their movements look to preparations for concentrating a heavy force at some point on the river, and planting batteries to obstruct commerce. *Their plans* will be developed shortly from Western Louisiana.

We have news of a surprise of the enemy on the 20th inst. A body of cavalry went out on the Abbeyville road, and on the Vermillion road, a mile on the rear of Camp Pratt, and supported by a detachment of cavalry and infantry. The enemy were taken completely by surprise, and the entire Sixth Texas regiment, with the exception of twenty-five men, was captured.

LATEST NEWS.

From the Army of the Potomac.

GENERAL MEADE VIGOROUSLY ADVANCING ON LEE.

The Troops in Jubilant Spirits.

GERMANIA FORD, Nov. 26—12 M.

The whole army is now crossing the Rapidan at Culpepper, Germania and Jacobs' Fords.—There was a little skirmishing at Culpepper Ford and at Jacobs' Mills Ford; but not enough to christen it a resistance, the rebel pickets retiring as we advanced.

The enemy had erected very strong works opposite Germania Ford, but our artillery on the left bank flanked them, and they were soon abandoned.

Grant and glory is the shout to-night through the Army of the Potomac.

LATER.

GERMANIA FORD, Nov. 27—6 A'M.

The army trains were crossing the Rapidan all last night. The crossings were effected at Jacob's, Culpepper and Germania Fords, with but little opposition.

There has been no severe fighting—only a little skirmishing.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 27.—We have intelligence from the front up to 9½ o'clock this morning. At that hour our whole army, trains and all were across the river and double-quicking to meet the enemy.

One corps took the road toward Chancellorville, another towards Orange Court House. The army is advancing in three columns. The men are in jubilant spirits and anxious to meet the rebels.

Lee's troops have evacuated Fredericksburg Heights, which are now occupied by our cavalry.

As the train was leaving Rappahannock Station this morning, heavy and rapid firing was heard in the direction of Orange Court House. It was supposed to be the precursor of a general engagement.

The opinion of army officers is that the rebels have entrenched themselves between Orange Court House and Gordonsville, and will risk a battle there.

Another Dispatch.

Washington, Nov. 27—11 A. M.

It is reported here that fighting, in good earnest, commenced this morning on the south bank of the Rapidan. Our whole army, in three columns, was to cross the river at daylight at three different points—one of them at Germania Ford.

For several days past the rebels have been erecting new fortifications, and otherwise strengthening their works at the several fording places, especially at Germania Ford. All the rolling stock of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad has been sent back to Alexandria. That line is to be abandoned; Acquia Creek will be our next base of supplies.

Still Later.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Accounts received to-night from the Army of the Potomac, say our troops broke camp yesterday morning, and marched toward the Rapidan in three columns. The right, consisting of the Third corps, supported by the Sixth, were ordered to cross at Jacob's Ford.

The Second corps to cross at Germania Ford and the Fifth, supported by the First, to cross at Culpepper Ford, between Germania and Ely's Ford. The centre column arrived at Germania about noon. Only a small picket of Georgia cavalry were seen on the other side.

The latest reliable intelligence is that Lee's forces do not exceed 50,000 men. Ewell, if not dead, is relieved from command of his corps in consequence of disability, occasioned by the stump of his leg having broken out afresh. He has been succeeded by Gen. Early.

The rebel cavalry is nominally 6,000 strong, but in fact much less.

Washington, Nov. 28.

No intelligence respecting the Army of the Potomac had been received to-day; at the Army Headquarters here, up to two o'clock this afternoon.

The *Star* says, yesterday our cavalry moved forward as far as Locust Grove, where they met the advance of the rebel cavalry, and the latter were driven across Russell creek or river, and afterwards across Mill Run.

A body of rebel infantry were posted between that point and Orange Court House, and the whole rebel force moved off in the direction of the latter place.

Locust Grove is four miles south of Germania Ford in Orange county and within a short distance of the wilderness where Hooker fought his battle. Mill Run is two miles from Locust Grove and thence to *Mountain River*, where Gen. Early, with Ewell's corps, is said to be in force. Orange Court House is eight or ten miles further in a southwest direction.

New York, Nov. 29.

A special dispatch from Rappahannock Station to the *Herald*, says it is certain that no battle has been fought. Cannonading was heard on Saturday morning fainter than on Friday, but during the day it was perfectly quiet. Rain ceased falling before dark, and it is probable that the quantity which has fallen will not interfere with the movements of the army, except a few hours.

Nine guerillas were captured on Friday night between Catlett's Station and Fairfax Court House.—Four of them were in one house. One of them had $3,000 in greenbacks.

LATEST.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The army of the Potomac, at six o'clock on the morning of the 27th, moved from near Germania, Culpeper and Jacob's fords, and formed in line of battle, the centre resting on the Fredericksburg turnpike, near Robertson's station; the left advanced along the plank road, forming a curve towards Gordonsville, and the right terminating near the Rapidan, southwest of Jacob's fords. As the centre advanced, it came upon the enemy's pickets and skirmish line.—Subsequently the enemy's line was strengthened by the arrival of reinforcements from Ewell's corps on the Rapidan front. About one o'clock a slow and irregular cannonading commenced on the road leading to Orange Court House, and considerable firing between the skirmishers.

The enemy did not reply with artillery. At four o'clock it was announced that Hill's corps, which had previously rested on the Rapidan, west of the railroad, was approaching on the centre, and half an hour later heavy musketry was heard on the right, showing that the 3d Corps, forming that wing, was engaging the enemy.

Up to seven o'clock in the evening of Friday our casualties were few in the centre. The only officer of rank known at that time to be killed is Lt. Colonel Hesser, of the 72d Pennsylvania.

The battle ground is in the Wilderness, with little open country; consequently an accurate description of our position cannot be given, but it will be perceived that we have the enemy's fortified position on the heights, skirting the Rapidan on their right, and can compel them to give battle if they intend to fight upon ground less unfavorable to us.

Gregg's cavalry and batteries had a severe fight with the enemy's right wing, cavalry.—On Thursday afternoon he drove them back upon their infantry lines, when he in turn was compelled to fall back. His loss is said to be about twenty-five killed and wounded. The 5th Corps coming up, the enemy in turn was compelled to retreat.

About sixty were wounded in the 2d Corps, five killed, and seven missing.

On the night, Gen. French's 3d corps when advancing, encountered Ewell's Corps before he connected with the centre, and after a severe fight he held his position, but lost heavily. He however, captured 900 rebels. The 6th Corps was then thrown forward, and filled the gap between the centre and right.

On Friday morning it was found that the enemy had fallen back from our centre to two miles nearer to Orange Court House.

The above intelligence is up to Friday, and was brought to Washington and a special messenger, who came are being captured by guerrillas.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Cincinnati, Nov. 30.—The following private dispatch has been received here:

Cumberland Gap, Tenn., Nov. 29.—R A Crawford, from Greenville, Tenn. arrived last night. He left Knoxville on Wednesday night. He reports General Burnside cheerful.

The lower portion of the town has been burned, including the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Depot.

It is supposed these houses were occupied by the rebel sharp-shooters, and destroyed by our shells.

Longstreet received orders to retreat on the 26th, and it is reported he has fallen back. He will be too late to make a junction with Bragg without fighting for it.

Five Men Hung by Lynch, Law at Los Angelos.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—The merchandise taken out by the steamer Constitution to-day, is valued at nearly $20,000, embracing teas, wool, drills, whalebone, furs and quicksilver.

An impromptu Vigilance Committee forced open the Los Angelos jail, on Saturday, taking therefrom five prisoners, charged with murder, highway robbery, and horse stealing. The committee hung the prisoners under the corridor in front of the jail, and all suspicious characters were warned to leave the county within so many hours, or take the consequences. Business was suspended in Los Angelos on the occasion, but the despatch says that "the whole affair passed off with little or no excitement."

Sentence of a Horse Contractor.—Cincinnati, Nov. 24.—C. W. Hall, a horse contractor for the Government, was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined $10,000, for defrauding the Government in the purchase of horses.

☞ Prince Napoleon, in order to make his visit to Egypt as acceptable as possible to the Sultan, ordered an Oriental costume. The dress is described as very magnificent.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 2, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Sword Presentation to Adjt. S. T. Davis.

Adjt. Samuel T. Davis having lost his sword at the battle of Chickamauga, his friends in Shaver's Creek Valley have sent him one as a "token of their appreciation of his gallant service in behalf of his country." Adjt. Davis has fought well, and his friends not only in Shaver's Creek Valley, but throughout the whole county, shall ever hold him in remembrance as a "fighting" soldier, and one truly devoted to his country. The sword was manufactured by Horstmann Bros. & Co., Phila., and ordered thro' James A. Brown. A raised gilt plate on the scabbard, which is heavy German silver, bears the following incription:—

"To Adjt. Saml. T. Davis, 77th Regt., P. V's., by his friends in Shaver's Creek Valley, Pa., as a token of their appreciation of his gallant service in behalf of his country. Nov'r, 1863."

On the reverse of the scabbard is another oval gilt plate, having inscribed thereon the names of the battles in which the Adjutant participated, as follows:

"Shiloh, Corinth, Lavergne, Triune, Stone River, Liberty Gap, and Chickamauga."

The Strike.—The strike on Broad Top still continues, and we are of the opinion that it will last for some time to come, if the miners do not go to work; and from what we have heard from some of the operators we are satisfied they will not yield, if it should continue a year. Some few country-born men have gone to work in some of the mines, and there is no reason why Americans could not make the best miners in the world. We know of two men from this town who went to work in one of the mines last week, and the second day they cleared over two dollars and a quarter each; if these men continue at the business they will in a short time be able to make their five and six dollars per day. Should this not stimulate laborers who earn a scant living at other work to learn the trade? We are informed by reliable authority that a man can learn to dig coal and make himself a good miner in three months.

The 49th.—We have again heard from this gallant regiment, to which several companies from this county are attached. They have added a new star to their former lustre by their bravery at the late fight on the Rappahannock, of which a brief and complete account can be found in another column from our friend Major Blanch Miles; together with two congratulatory General Orders. Read them.

Explosion of a Locomotive.—One day last week engine No. 174 exploded its boiler about one quarter of a mile below Mifflin, throwing the fireman some fifty feet from the train; he and the engineer were seriously, but not fatally injured. The shock was felt in Mifflin.

Completed.—The houses built by S. T. Brown, Esq.; they are very convenient, and well, doubtless, make comfortable tenements, and we only hope that others will follow suit who have the means, to furnish accommodations to persons desiring to rent. We will not insure "three per cent. per month" but will guarantee a fair rent.

Frequent.—The depredations of thieves throughout this section of country have been unusually numerous of late. No good reason can be assigned why these law-breakers should commence this course. We would caution them to desist, for "the way of the transgressor is hard;" and if they do not, they will find themselves compelled to winter in quarters not well adapted to their tastes.

☞ Rockhill Furnace, we are informed, is to be repaired at once, and put in blast by Messrs. Lawrenze & Leamer, who recently purchased it from Messrs. Wigton & Isett. These gentlemen are the lessees of Rebecca Furnace and Allegheny Forge, in Blair county.

Ore-Right Sold.—Messrs. Patton, of Columbia, and Petriken, of this place, sold their ore-right above Coffee Run, on the Broad Top Railroad, to an eastern company for fourteen thousand dollars. They propose the erection of a furnace near Marklesburg.

Convicted of Murder in the Second Degree.—James McCully, well known in this locality by the title of "Foxy," was convicted of murder in the second degree, at Harrisburg, last week.—"Foxy" gets only ten years and four months.

Phrenology.—Dr. Smyth, will remain a few days at the Franklin House, giving all who wish to test Phrenology, as a science, an opportunity of having their characters delineated. Verbal examinations, 25 cts.; written Charts, 83.

Persons desiring examinations, at their residence, will be attended to, without addition. If a class of 10 pupils can be formed, for the tuition of Phrenology, each member of the class, will obtain a correct knowledge of the science, for five dollars.

Distressing Accident.—A young man named Morrison M'Cartney, a resident of Logan township, Blair county, who was, for some time past, employed as a brakesman on a freight train on the Northern Central railway, between Harrisburg and Baltimore, came to his death suddenly, a few days since, in a manner unknown.—He was found dead on the bumper of a car on the train on which he was employed, with a severe contusion on his head. It is supposed that he was standing on the top of a car and was struck by a bridge which knocked him down, and that he fell in the position in which he was found.

B.

To Correspondents.—We have three or four communications on hand which we most respectfully decline to publish for the reason that the contents are of no general or local interest.

Now Open.—Lloyd & Henry's new establishment at the head of canal basin is now open and ready for business. See advertisement, and give the gentlemen a call.

☞ The hogs in this locality are daily receiving death-blows. Corn and other provision having been scarce this season, there are few boasts of as fat porkers as last year.

Numerous.—The offerings of real estate at public and private sale are becoming plenty of late, as can be seen by reference to our advertising column.

☞ Thanksgiving day was duly observed by our citizens. All the stores and places of business were closed; and the churches were well attended.

The new schedule on the Broad Top Road went into operation on Saturday last, the 28th ult.

Dedication.—The dedication services of the Baptist Meeting-house, in Broad Top City, will take place on the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Simon Cohn, of Coffee Run, is now in the city purchasing new goods for his customers.

☞ *Senator Cowan* has purchased a mansion on Capital Hill, in Washington, and it is said he will practice in the Supreme Court.

☞ Good dry wood, oats, corn, and potatoes, will be taken in payment of subscription to *The Globe.*

Lost.—On Wednesday evening the 4th inst. on Hill street, a large gold Breast Pin, containing hair. A reward of one dollar will be paid for the recovery of the same if left at this office.

For the Huntingdon Globe.

Letter from the 49th. P. V.

Copy of a letter received by J. G. Miles of Huntingdon, from his son Major J. B. Miles of the 49th Regt., P. V. enclosing copies of the subjoined General Orders, in relation to the brilliant achievement of a part of the army of the Potomac upon the Rappahannock.

Brandy Station, Nov. 11th, 1863.

Dear Father:—I send you below a short account of our fight on the evening of the 7th. Gen. Sedgwick that day commanded the 6th and 6th Corps. Gen. Wright (on Division commander) 6th Corps. Gen. Russell our Brigade commander, 1st Division, 6th Corps. Col. Ellmaker 119th P. V. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division. Our Brigade is now composed of the 6th Maine 5th Wisconsin, 49th P. V. and 119th P. V. The two other Regiments assisting us that evening were the 5th Maine and 121st N. Y. of the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division. These are the regiments that took the colors—the greater part of the prisoners and arms; the redoubts, artillery, bridge &c. We were ordered to storm the works at 5½ o'clock P. M. and double quicked for half a mile. In fact, for a greater portion of the distance, it was a full run, over rough ground with intervening ditches and up a steep hill. The 6th Maine in front as skirmishers—the 5th Wisconsin next, and the 49th and 119th P. V. as supports. But in less than five minutes we were ordered up on the run as the other two regiments were almost overpowered. It was the hottest place I have ever been in, and now wonder how any of us lived thro' it. Our whole force engaged in the assault did not amount to over two thousand, whilst the rebel force was at least four thousand, and their position gave them the advantage of at least six to one. Lt. Col. Hulings had his horse badly wounded. Mine was struck several times, but not seriously injured. Many of the officers and men had their clothing completely riddled with balls. The loss in our regiment was twenty one killed and wounded, and in the Brigade about two hundred. We are now at Brandy Station; how long we shall remain I cannot tell. From the appearance of the rebel camps on this side of the river, it is evident they intended wintering here, as they had put up very good winter quarters; and they certainly had the whole of Lee's army here. This battle has been pronounced by Generals Meade and Sedgwick, as the most brilliant affair of the war. Had it not been for the darkness we would have taken a great many more prisoners, who escaped over the bridge before we could see it. The works were on a high bluff with a gradual slope, towards us, but towards the river and bridge the ground is abrupt. They got away many of their killed and wounded. We must have done fearful execution upon the rebels. We think they cast into the river one piece of artillery and a great number of small arms, but as it is deep just at that point, we cannot determine at present with certainty. Many must also have been drowned as they attempted to swim across. Unfortunately they got off with several stands of colors or we would have sent more to Uncle Abe. I also send you an order of Gen. Russell published in his brigade. I am quite well, but anxious to hear from home.

Your affectionate Son,

Blanch

P. S.—We have not seen any newspapers since the battle and can't tell how correctly they may represent it. I have since learned that the 5th Corps did not enter the redoubt until after it was taken, consequently all the colors &c., were taken by our Brigade and the two regiments of Col. Upton's (121st N. Y. and 5th Maine.) It was at the *request* of Gen. Russell that he was allowed to storm the works. He has gone to Washington to present the colors to the President. The rebel prisoners say it was considered by their officers that they could hold those works against thirty thousand men, and that they belonged to Stonewall Jackson's old troops.

B.

Head Quarters of the Right Column, Nov. 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS. NO. 1

The General Commanding the Right Column congratulates the troops of his Command on the admirable success which attended the operations of yesterday. The enemy was attacked in an intrenched position of great strength in enclosed works defended by artillery and infantry and compelled to surrender after a sharp conflict to an assaulting column actually inferior in numbers to the force defending the works. Four pieces of artillery, four caissons filled with ammunition, the enemy's pontoon bridges, eight battle flags, 2000 stand of small arms, 1600 prisoners, including two Brigade Commanders, and 130 commissioned officers, are the fruits of the victory.

The prompt advance of the 5th corps to the river; the assault from the right of its line and its gallant entry into the redoubt simultaneously with the troops of the 6th corps, are worthy of high praise.

The taking of the heights on the right by Neill's and Shaler's Brigades of the 6th corps, under General Howe, to obtain position for the batteries was admirably accomplished.

The assault of the storming party under General Russel conducted over rough ground in the full fire of the works could not be surpassed in steadiness and gallantry.

The Brigades of Colonel Ellmaker, and Colonel Upton, and the troops of the 5th corps, which participated in the assault have nobly earned the admiration and gratitude of their comrades and commanders.

The 6th Maine and 5th Wisconsin Volunteers for carrying the redoubts, the 151 N. Y. 5th Maine, 49th and 119th Penna. Vols. for taking the line of Rifle pits with the bayonet and siezing the enemy's bridge, deserve especial honor.

Head Quarters, 3rd. Brigade, November 9th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS. NO. 51.

Officers and Soldiers:—Your gallant deeds of the 7th of November, will live in the annals of our country and will be not the least glorious of the exploits of the army of the Potomac.

But your General cannot but express to you himself his congratulations upon your success and his appreciation of your daring and gallantry.—To have carried by storm with a mere skirmish line and a feeble support in numbers, powerful earth-works, a strong natural position named by the flower of the rebel army and strengthened by artillery, would be an achievement that a division of our forces might well feel pride in, but it was not too much for the gallant sons of Maine and Wisconsin.

The hearty, generous and glorious support of Pennsylvania in the strife as represented by the 49th and 119th Pennsylvania in this Brigade, should serve to bind yet closer together the east, the middle states, and the west and to her troops belong no small share of our victory.

The General felt confident that soldiers who in camp observed all the strict rules of military life with fidelity, would prove equally reliable in the field, and in this his first essay of your prowess you exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

With the actual results of your engagement you are all too familiar to render any recapitulation necessary, but there is the further reflection, to offset the saddening influence of the loss of your well-tried and courageous brothers in-arms, that any subsequent attack upon your opponents better prepared and strengthened as they would have been, must have been attended with a yet sadder and it may be a less successful result.

And it is just and fitting, here to acknowledge the soldierly conduct and valuable assistance of Col Upton and his gallant Regiments, the 5th Maine and 121st N. Y; prompt in their support, they deserve our heartiest thanks, as by their bravery they won a large share of the honors of the day.

The banners of all these regiments should bear the name "Rappahannock" to perpetuate, so long as the banners shall endure—"dropping and shredding away though they may for generations," the proud triumph won by them on the 7th of November, 1863.

By command of
Brig. Gen. D. A. RUSSELL.
C. H. Hurd, A. A. G.

MARRIED,

At the M. E. Parsonage Nov. 24th, by Rev. James Brads, Mr. Wm. S. Nail, and Miss Euretta Henderson, both of Barree tp.

On Thanksgiving day, Nov. 26th, by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. Henry Kyper, to Miss Mary E. Thompson, of Porter Township.

At the Jackson House, in Huntingdon, on Nov. 17th, by the Rev. Jas. Brads, Mr. John F. Matron, and Miss Harriet A. Grazier, both of Warrior Mark.

New Cheap and Good DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES,

AND

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Just received by Canal and Railroad from the East and West, and for sale at LOW PRICES.

Our stock consists chiefly of DRY-GOODS of all kinds BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children, of the best quality. Best brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS. GROCERIES of every variety. Cedar and Willow-ware of all kinds.

ALSO,

Steel, Iron and Nails, Fish, Barrel and Sack Salt, Plaster and Coal.

☞ The highest price paid for all kinds of Grain in Cash.

For sale at the new WARE-HOUSE on the Canal, west end of **HUNTINGDON.**

LLOYD & HENRY.

Huntingdon Dec. 2, 1863. tf

Stray Heifers.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Morris township about the first of June last, two Heifers, supposed to be about two years old; one a red with white face—the other a black with white face. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. JNO. E. SIGLER.

Dec. 2, 1863.*

Private Sale of *Real Estate.*

The subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

in Penn township, Huntingdon county, to wit:

No. 1.—A farm containing 114 acres, 40 cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a good two story log house with cellar, good log barn, and other outbuildings.

No. 2.—A farm containing about 200 acres, about 125 cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a story and a half log house with cellar, cabin barn and other outbuildings.

Terms made known by the subscriber residing on first described farm. [Dec.2,1863.] PHILIP GARNER.

Executors' Sale of *Broad Top Coal Lands.*

Several tracts of valuable Coal Land on Broad Top Mountain, late the property of Captain John McCauley, dec'd., are offered for sale. Maps and descriptions can be seen at the office of Henry D. Moore, 228 Walnut street, Philadelphia. HENRY D. MOORE,
GEORGE P. McLEAN,
Executors.

Dec. 2. 1863-1m.

A. ELTON & CO., COMMISSION- MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Leather, Sumac, Sheep & Calf Skin

NO. 434 NTH. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Leather, Sumac, and Skins, bought, or sold on Commission. Advances made on Consignments. [Dec'63.]

[ADJOURNED SALE.]

Valuable Farm at *Public Sale.*

ESTATE OF CHRISTOPHER IRVINE, DEC'D.

Will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Thursday, December 24, 1863,

A valuable lime stone farm, situate in West township, 4 miles east of Petersburg, on the Shaver's Creek road, adjoining lands of Jonathan Wilson, George Borst, and others, containing 126 Acres, 100 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—the balance being well timbered; having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling-house, with kitchen in basement, bank barn, and all the necessary outbuildings.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms made known on day of sale, by ADAM LIGHTNER,
BENJ. HARTMAN,
Dec. 2, 1863 Executors.

Real Estate at PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, executors of John McCahan, by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the will of said deceased, will offer at public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Friday, December 18, 1863,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day,

The Farm now in tenure of Jonathan Hardy, known as the "Buoy Farm," in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about two and a half miles north of Huntingdon, on the road leading to the Warm Springs. This farm is composed of several surveys, containing, altogether, about **700 Acres,** and the greater part of it is covered with valuable white oak, black oak, hickory and pine timber. About 150 acres are in good cultivation. The improvements are a good log dwelling house and log barn. *A never failing* spring of good water convenient to the buildings. This property will sold as a whole, or in separate tracts, as purchasers may desire.

ALSO—A tract of timber land, situate in Walker township, Huntingdon county, surveyed on a warrant to Geo. Cutwall, containing about 300 acres, adjoining lands of B. Grafius, W. S. Lincoln, and others.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CRESSWELL,
JOHN K. McCAHAN,
Dec. 2, 1863. Execu's of John McCahan, dec'd.

Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad.—Change of Schedule.

On and after Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS	
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.			Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 20	LE 8 00		*Huntingdon*,	AR 11 40	AR 7 10
3 30	8 10		McConnellstown,	11 18	6 48
3 38	8 18		Pleasant Grove,	11 10	6 40
4 12	8 44		Marklesburg,	10 55	6 25
4 20	9 00		Coffee Run,	10 39	6 09
4 27	9 08		Rough & Ready,	10 31	6 01
4 40	9 23		Cove,	10 19	5 50
4 53	9 27		Fi-ler's Summit,	10 15	5 35
AR 5 10	AR 9 45		Saxton,	LE 10 00	LE 5 20
LE 5 20	LE 10 00			AR 9 45	AR 5 10
5 40	10 20		Riddlesburg,	9 24	4 48
5 48	10 28		Hopewell	9 16	4 40

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

6 05	10 43		Pipe's Run,	9 00	4 25
6 30	11 13		Hamilton,	8 35	4 00
AR 6 50	AR 11 30		Bloody Run,	LE 8 20	LE 3 45

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 10 00		Saxton,	AR 8 30	AR 5 10
	10 15		Simonton,	8 15	4 55
	10 22		Crawford,	8 05	4 45
	AR 10 30		Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 4 40

Broad Top City,

Huntingdon, Dec. 2, 1863. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

U. S. 5-20'S!

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscription Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last few months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven-Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a six per cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on Imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have, for a long time past, amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily. a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold, at par, at any time after 5 years.

The interest is paid half-yearly, viz:—on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5000 and $10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per cent., on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum, all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
114 South Third Street, Phila,
Philadelphia, December 2, 1863.

☞ The largest stock and greatest variety of styles of Pocket Books and Currency Holders, outside of Philadelphia, can be seen at Lewis' Book Store.

Greenbacks.—The best place to get a pocket book or wallet, is at Lewis' book store. A large stock of latest styles has just been received.

Wanted—Correspondence

Four of Uncle Sam's chaps wish to open correspondence with a number of fair and loyal young ladies with a view to love, fun, and the consequences; have good characters, and are considered good-looking. Write; receive Photographs (as soon as we can procure them) and judge for yourselves. Address

Lieut. CHARLIE ELWOOD,
Sergt. R. D. McCALL,
" OEO. CAMERON,
" HARRY J. GLENDALE,
Co. F, 16th Regt., P. R. V. C.,
Washington, D. C.

Nov. 25, 1863-3t*

Provost Marshal's Office, 17th District, Penna., Huntingdon, Nov. 20, 1863.

NOTICE

is hereby given that any persons may appear before the Board of Enrolment on or before the 20th day of December, next, and have his name stricken off the Enrolment Lists, if he can show, to the satisfaction of the Board, that he is not, and will not be at the time fixed for draft, liable to military duty, on account of, 1st, Alienage, 2d, Non-Residence; 3d, Unsoundness of age; 4th, Manifest permanent physical debility.

Persons who may be cognizant of any other persons liable to military duty, whose names do not appear on the Enrolment List, are requested to notify the Board of Enrolment, who will take measures to have the names of such persons put in the wheel.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 25, 1863. Capt. and Pro. Mar.

Executor's Notice.—

[Estate of William Wagoner, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of William Wagoner, late of Clay township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned.

GEORGE WAGONER,
Nov. 18, 1863-6t Executor.

UNION STEAM MILLS.

WM. R. HUGHES,

WILLMORE,

Cambria county, Pa.,

Dealer in

Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Sugar Maple, White Maple, Bass and Hemlock lumber.

Bills of frame lumber furnished on short notice.

WM. R. HUGHES.

Nov. 13, 1863-3m*

Public Sale of Real Estate.

I will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county,

On Thursday, 10th of December, next,

the following real estate, to wit: A tract of land lying on the west side of the Raystown Branch, containing about 300 acres, of which about 140 acres are cleared, fenced, and in good cultivation. There are good improvements on the premises, consisting of a comfortable house, a double log barn, a stone spring-house, and other outbuildings. The farm is well watered, having a spring in every field, and contains two fine orchards. A large part of the land is river bottom, and produces in abundance.

The farm will be sold altogether, or in two parts, to suit purchasers.

The location of this farm is such as to command an excellent market all seasons of the year, it being but two miles from the Broad Top Railroad, at Cove station, and five miles from Coalmont.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

MARGARET HAMILTON,
Cassville Nov. 25, 1863* per DAVID HAMILTON, Agt

Public Sale of Town Property.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the following real estate late of Isaac Dorland, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Wednesday, 23d of December, next,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit: Lot numbered 76 in the recorded plan of the said borough, extending from Hill street to Allegheny street, fronting 50 feet on each of said streets, and having a two-story frame and weather-boarded DOUBLE HOUSE on Hill street, and a log house on Allegheny street, a frame stable and other outbuildings; also, a well, with pump, and cistern.

The house on Hill street (the mansion) contains five rooms and a kitchen on the first floor, and four rooms on the second floor, with gas pipes and fixtures in it; and is a good location for business, or for a residence for one or two families. Possession to be given on the 1st of April 1864.

ALSO—Three adjoining vacant Lots fronting 50 feet each, on the west side of Charles street, between Mifflin and Church streets, in said borough, and extending back 190 feet to an alley. These will be sold together, or separately, to suit purchasers; and possession will be given immediately, if desired.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchasers.

THOMAS FISHER,
Nov. 25, 1863. Trustee.

Orphans' Court Sale.

Real estate of John White, deceased.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned, trustee appointed to make sale of the real estate of John White, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, will expose to public sale by vendue or outcry at the Court House in Huntingdon,

On Saturday, 19th of December, next,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that farm and tract of land situate in Walker township, in said county, adjoining lands of James Port, John Lewis' devisees and John McCahan's devisees, containing about one hundred and six acres, the greater part being cleared, with a log house, frame barn, and other outbuildings thereon erected.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the said township of Walker, bounded by lands of John McCahan's devisees, James Port, and others, being a meadow lot, with no buildings thereon, containing about six acres.

ALSO—All that lot of ground in that part of the borough of Huntingdon, known as Portstown, fronting—feet on Allegheny street, extending back to the Juniata river, bounded on the east by a lot of Mrs. Mary White, and on the west by a lot of A. & J. Port, with a log house and stable thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, one third in one year thereafter with interest, and the remaining third at the death of the widow with interest; the said interest to be paid to the said widow annually during her life, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Trustee.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23, 1863.

Orphans' Court Sale.

[Estate of Robert Wilson, dec'd.]

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder, at public sale,

On Thursday, 10th of December, 1863,

at 1 o'clock of said day, all the following real estate, viz: That certain farm or tract of land, late of the said Robert Wilson, deceased, situate in Jackson township, in said county, bounded on the north and west by land of Wm. Porter's heirs; on the south by lands of Samuel Powell; and on the east by lands of Cornelius Devore's heirs and John Wilson; containing about one hundred and thirty acres, having thereon erected a log dwelling house and bank barn, with the appurtenances.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

SAMUEL STEFFEY.
Nov. 18, 1863. Trustee.

Orphans' Court Sale.—

[Estate of George Black, deceased.]

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises,

On Thursday, 10th of December, 1863,

at 1 o'clock, of said day, the following real estate, viz:—All that certain lot of ground, being lot No 129 in the plan of the borough of Huntingdon and about one-third of lot No. 159 adjoining the same, fronting about 66 feet on Washington street and extending back 200 feet to Mifflin street, adjoining lot of the heirs of William Black, dec'd., on the west, and lot of Levi Weatherholt on the east having thereon erected a two-story, weather-boarded, double house, fronting on said Washington street, and a log stable and other necessary outbuildings.

The above lot and part of lot abound in choice fruit trees—all in thriving condition. Possession of the above property will be given on the 1st day of April, 1864—the rent of said property payable to the purchaser upon confirmation of sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchasers.

DAVID BLACK,
Nov. 18, 1863. Trustee.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of authority given to the undersigned Administrators of William Stone, by an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, they will sell at public sale on the premises,

On Friday, 18th of December, 1863,

At one o'clock of said day, all the following real estate, situate in Hopewell township, in said county, bounded on the north by lands of J. T. and J. Shirley; on the east by lands of Edward Holland, and on the west by lands of Leonard Weaver; containing 220 Acres, and allowance, more or less, about 100 acres being cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a log frame house and log barn. It is a desirable location, being only 1½ miles from Cove station on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JACOB WEAVER,
Nov. 18, 1863* WILLIAM STONE, Administrators.

Public Notice.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE,
July 7th, 1863. Deputy.

Provost Marshal's Office, 17th District Penna., Huntingdon, August 25, 1863.

Notice

is hereby given that a reward of ten dollars and the reasonable expenses incurred, will be paid to ANY PERSON for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter at the Headquarters of the nearest Provost Marshal.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Sept. 2, 1863. Capt. and Pro. Mar.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at

P. T. GWIN'S.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD.					STATIONS.	EASTWARD.		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	ACCOMMODATION.	EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.		EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	CONNECTION.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 43
5 23	.....	.....	6 36	.....	Mt. Union,	11 26	9 45	1 25
5 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 26
5 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	9 31	1 16
5 59	7 40	5 55	6 07	.....	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 21	1 07
6 18	.....	.....	6 21	.....	Petersburg,	10 47	9 07	12 52
6 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 44
6 31	.....	.....	6 36	.....	Spruce Creek,	10 35	8 55	12 38
6 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 23
6 58	.....	.....	7 00	.....	Tyrone,	10 15	8 35	12 15
7 05	.....	.....	7 10	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 05
7 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 00
7 19	.....	.....	7 20	.....	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 14	11 56
7 49	8 35	8 27	7 40	.....	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 28 A. M. and arrives at Hunting. on, 11 25 A M.

Administrator's Notice.—

[Estate of Elizabeth Malone, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Elizabeth Malone, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. WILLIAM M'CLURE,
Nov. 4, 1863-6t Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

[Estate of James Gwin, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of James Gwin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

D. P. GWIN,
Nov 18, 1863-6t Administrator.

Administrators' Notice.

[Estate of Sarah E. Becker, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Sarah E. Becker, of Huntingdon borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. N. C. DECKER,
Nov. 4, 1863-6t. Administrator.

Administrators' Notice.—

Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Jno Hiddenger, late of Juniata township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims present them, properly authenticated, to us.

ELIZABETH HIDENGER,
WILLIAM E. CORBIN,
Oct. 28, 1863. -6t. Admr.

POCKET-BOOK LOST!

The subscriber having on the 26th day of September, either in the cars or at Saxton, or the Broad Top railroad, between Huntingdon and Dudley, lost his Pocket Book, containing his DISCHARGE and other army papers—which would be of no use to any person but the owner.—Any person leaving the same either at the "Globe" office, or at the Post Office in Coalmont will be liberally rewarded by JAMES DAVIS.

Mineraville, Oct. 14, 1863.

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS FOR SALE

at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45,

By T. H. CREMER

Sept. 9, 1863.] Huntingdon, Pa.

Union Refugees.—Information Wanted.

The undersigned, a Union refugee, who was compelled to leave Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 13th May, 1862, in company with Adam Keeling, Henry Meadows and Lelon Morris, on account of their Union sentiments, is desirous of ascertaining the whereabouts of any other refugees from that section, and especially of his father—Nicholas Breedlo—who, it is supposed, is now in Ohio.

Any information which may lead to the discovery of the present residence of any of the above persons, will be thankfully received. Address as follows:

RICHARD BREEDIN,
Paradise Furnace, Hunt. Co., Penna.

☞ Papers friendly to the cause will confer a favor on one who has suffered severely for his love for the Union, by publishing the above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

CIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business men and the traveling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

August 26, 1863-3m

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARREIRA,

718 ARCH Street

below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA,

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to return my thanks to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have now in store, of my own Importation and Manufacture, a very extensive assortment of all

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by Proclamation, bearing date on the Seventeenth day of October, inst., has called for THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, to recruit the regiments now in the field from the respective States: And whereas, By information received this day, the quota of the State of Pennsylvania under said call is declared to be THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT MEN, (38,268:) And whereas, The President, in his said Proclamation, requests the Governors of the respective States to assist in raising the force thus required :

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do earnestly call on the good and loyal freemen of this Commonwealth, to enlist in the service of the United States, under the Proclamation aforesaid, so that the required quota may be made up before the Fifth day of January next, on which day the President announces that a draft will commence for any deficiency that may then exist in the same.

The freemen of Pennsylvania enlisting under this call will be attached to regiments from this State. All who are willing to enlist are requested to present themselves at once, for that purpose, to the United States Provost Marshals recruiting and mustering offices, in the respective cities, towns and counties. They will receive the following sums as allowance, pay, premium, and bounty, viz :

To every recruit who is a *veteran volunteer*, as defined in General Orders of the War Department of June 25, 1863, No. 191, for recruitin gveteran volunteers, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium amounting to $402. To all other recruits not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing Orders, one months pay in advance, and in addition a bounty and premium amounting to $302.

Any further information desired can be obtained from the Provost Marshals of the respective districts.

In making this appeal to the good and loyal freemen of Pennsylvania, I feel entire confidence that it will be effectually responded to. The approaching expiration of the term of enlistment of the men now in the field renders it necessary to replenish our regiments. Let us maintain the glory which their valor and conduct have reflected on the Commonwealth, and let our people show, by their promptness and alacrity on this occasion, that they have not abated in courage or love of country, or in the determination that the unholy rebellion, already stunned and staggering, shall be utterly crushed and extinguished.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth

By the Governor :
A. G. CURTIN.
ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Sept 30, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any thing in the CUSTOM CLOTHING line, we would inform that we have in our stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the cast corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention, The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Sept 30, 1863.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the *newest* and most *tasteful designs*.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware*. Each article is warranted to be as *represented*.

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Successor to Stauffer & Harley.)
No. 622 Market St., Phila.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS	
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.			Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30		Huntingdon,	AR 11 05	AR 9 00
5 57	7 50		McConnellstown,	10 45	8 43
6 04	8 00		Pleasant Grove,	10 36	8 35
6 20	8 15		Marklesburg,	10 22	8 20
6 33	8 30		Coffee Run,	10 07	8 03
6 40	8 40		Rough & Ready,	10 00	7 55
6 52	8 55		Cove,	9 49	7 40
6 57	9 00		Fisher's Summit,	9 45	7 35
AR 7 12	AR 9 20		Saxton,	LE 9 30	LE 7 20
LE 7 20	LE 9 30			AR 9 23	AR 7 10
7 40	9 50		Riddlesburg,	9 03	6 50
7 50	10 00		Hopewell,	8 55	6 40

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

8 06	10 15		Piper's Run,	8 40	6 25
8 35	10 45		Hamilton,	8 08	6 58
AR 8 50	AR 11 00		Bloody Run,	LE 8 00	LE 5 40

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 9 30		Saxton,	AR 8 30	LE 7 20
					AR 7 10
7 38	9 45		Coalmont,	8 15	6 55
7 40	9 50		Crawford,	8 05	6 35
AR 7 55	AR 10 00		Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 6 30
			Broad Top City,		

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 7.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 6.10 the same morning.

Fare from HARRISBURG : To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations, and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and runs only between PHILADELPHIA and 6.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

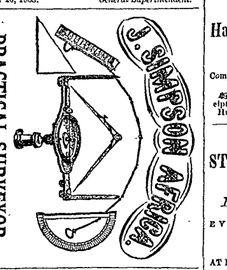
A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

April 20, 1863.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

June 10, 1863-tf

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c.,

TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
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